Universal Periodic Review of Morocco, 4th Cycle

Submission by members of the United Nations Country Team[i]

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[i] The present submission was drafted by OHCHR Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in collaboration with and with input from the following United Nations entities: ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN HABITAT and UN Women.

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I. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Engagement with international human rights mechanisms

***Ratification of international treaties and conventions*[1]**

Morocco did not ratify any of the three optional protocols to the UN human rights treaties to which the country is yet to become a party.[2]

Recommendations:

- Implement recommendations supported by the Government to ratify optional protocols.
- Consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954.

***Cooperation with treaty bodies*[3]**

Over the past five years, Morocco submitted long-overdue reports under the international human rights treaties.[4]

Recommendations:

- Continue to meet reporting obligations under the human rights treaties and ensure timely submission of pending reports.

B. Institution-building for national human rights mechanisms

***National Human Rights Institution*[5]**

In 2018, Law No. 76.15 was approved to reorganize and broaden the mandate of the National Council for Human Rights.[6]

In 2017, the National Action Plan on Democracy and Human Rights (PANDDH, 2018-2021) was adopted.[7]

Recommendations:

- Continue to support and enable the National Human Rights Council to carry out its mandate in an effective and independent manner
- Follow-up and assess progress made in implementing measures under the PANDDH.

***National Preventive Mechanism*[8]**

The national preventive mechanism on torture of Morocco (NPM) was created by Law No. 76-15 of 1 March 2018.

Recommendations:

- Ensure support and sufficient resources to the NPM to enable it to fulfill its mandate.

C. Civil and Political Rights

***Death penalty*[9]**

In Morocco, the death penalty is a legal sanction provided by the Penal Code.[10] Although the sentencing to death penalty is still taking place, no execution has been carried out since 1993.

Recommendations:

- Consider abolishing the death penalty, and commute the sentences of prisoners already sentenced to death.

Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment[11]

Regarding corporal punishment, article 408 of the penal code states "Whoever intentionally injures or strikes a child under fifteen years of age or intentionally deprives him of food or care in such a way as to endanger his health, or intentionally commits any other form of violence or assault on that child excluding minor violence, is punishable by imprisonment for one to three years."

Recommendations:

- Ensure the prohibition of corporal punishment provided by the legislation is also effective in practice.

Detention[12]

According to a report published by the general delegation to prison and reintegration administration of Morocco in July 2020,[13] the number of prisoners rose from 74,039 to 86,384 between 2015 and 2019, i.e. a growth rate of 16.67%. A main reason for this increase is the absence of alternative measures to incarceration. Draft law No. 73.15 includes new provisions aimed at introducing alternative penalties to penalties custodial sentences for offenses punishable by less than two years of imprisonment.

Women prisoners suffer from the general deterioration of the prison situation, but for socio-cultural reasons they suffer more from cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment.[14]

Recommendations:

- Consider adopting draft law No. 73.15
- Take steps to improve prison conditions in line with international standards, including for the protection of women prisoners.

Independence of the judiciary[15]

In October 2017, Morocco transferred the office of the public prosecution from the Ministry of Justice, part of the executive branch, to the Court of Cassation, part of the judicial branch.

Recommendations:

- Continue efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.

Prohibition of slavery, trafficking[16]

In Morocco, human trafficking is prohibited by Law 27.14 of 25 August 2016 on human trafficking and in criminal procedure code. The National Council for Human Rights reported that cases related to the crime of human trafficking increased from 17 cases in 2017 and 80 cases in 2018 to 151 cases in 2019.[17]

On 23 May 2019, the members of the National Commission to fight against human trafficking were sworn in.[18]

On 3 June 2018, the Public Ministry published a circular on the protection of victims of human trafficking intended for public prosecutors at both first instance and appeal courts on the implementation of Law No. 27-14 (of 2016) on combating trafficking in persons.

Recommendations:

- Consider ratifying the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization.

- Ensure implementation of Act No. 27-14 and pursue efforts to elaborate a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons.
- Enable the National Commission to fight against human trafficking to carry out its mandate and reinforce protection mechanisms for victims.

reedom of opinion and expression[19]

The 2016 Press and Publications Code (No. 77-00) include fines for publishing content found to be disruptive to public order or to undermine Islam or the monarchy.[20]

The Penal Code includes overly board provisions criminalizing acts and statements perceived as offensive to Islam or to the monarchy, state institutions, and public agents while they are performing their duties, or posing a threat to the country's territorial integrity. Journalists and others continue to be prosecuted and convicted under such articles of the Penal Code. Draft Law No. 10.16 to amend the Penal Code leaves such provisions largely untouched, except for some modifications on the length of prison terms and the amount of fines.[21]

Recommendations:

- Amend provisions that unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression to bring laws into conformity with international human rights standards, including the ICCPR .

Freedom of peaceful assembly and association[22]

Article 3 of Decree 1-02-206 of 2002 regulating the right of association nullifies any association that is founded on a cause or with a view to *inter alia* undermine the Islamic religion.[23]

In addition, according to articles 3 and 7, Decree 1-58-376 on regulating the right of association, any party of interest, including but not limited to the public prosecutor, may apply to the court to annul and dissolve an association on the grounds that it is founded on a cause or with a view to an illicit objective, contrary to the laws, to good morals or which would aim to undermine the integrity of the national territory or the monarchical form of the State.

In 2018, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions (CEACR) noted the Government's indication that an organic Bill on the exercise of the right to strike was submitted to Parliament during the legislative period 2013–16 and is currently the subject of ongoing consultations with the economic and social partners.[24]

Recommendations:

- Pursue efforts to remove obstacles to non-governmental organizations seeking registration and ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders.
- Consider amending legislation to grant the right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining to several categories of workers currently excluded, as per CEACR recommendations.[25]
- Consider ratifying the ILO fundamental convention on freedom of association No. 87.

Political participation and representation[26]

Women and men have equal rights to run for elections and hold public and political office in the legislature and executive posts according to the Constitution (Art 6 and 17).[27]An organic law 06.21 relating to the election of members of local authority councils was adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2021 and puts in place a mechanism to guarantee the representation of women by granting one third of the seats to women in each prefectural or provincial council, and to increase the number of seats reserved for women in communal councils.[28]

In 2021, following the elections, the proportion of women among the elected regional representatives is 38.5%, 24.6% among the elected communal representatives, and 35.4% among the elected provincial representatives.[29]

Organic Law No. 05-21, modifying and completing Organic Law No. 28-11 related to the Chamber of Advisors, stipulates in its article 24 that "no list of candidates shall include two successive names of two candidates of the same sex".

Recommendations:

- Continue efforts to promote women and vulnerable groups in political participation and representation.

D. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

A number of initiatives have been initiated for the conservation of heritage. In 2021 UNESCO classified the argan tree as an unpublished Moroccan heritage.[30]

The Amazigh language continues to be integrated at several levels, particularly in education, media and justice.[31]

On 14 July 2020, the Morocco Attamkine Plan was adopted by the inter-ministerial commission. This Plan is based on three strategic axes: access to economic opportunities, education and training, and the establishment of a sustainable environment for women's economic empowerment.

The integrated national program for the economic empowerment of women and girls by 2030 is based on the strategic vision framed by the provisions of the government's plan for equality (ICRAM 2) 2017-2021.[32]

Recommendations:

- Adopt the organic law on the officialisation of the Amazigh language
- Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ILO Conventions 189 and 190 on domestic workers and violence and harassment.
- Develop and implement action plans for the promotion of reproductive health in line with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 1994), CEDAW and its Committee's General Recommendation No. 24 (1999) on "Women and Health".[33]

Adequate standard of living including housing[34]

Morocco has undertaken housing programs aimed at making housing adequate and affordable.[35] These programs have enabled a reduction of the housing deficit to nearly 386,000 units in 2020 compared to 800,000 units in 2012; the diversification and intensification of the housing supply with an annual production capacity reaching 110,000 housing units in 2020; and the improvement of the living environment of households.[36]

The proliferation of substandard housing negatively affect the urban fabric of most Moroccan cities. Public authorities have developed several programs to fight against this type of housing through the National Program "Cities without Slums".[37] Since its launch at the end of 2020, the efforts made have led to the declaration of 59 cities without slums and the improvement of the living conditions of one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, or 68% of households targeted by the program.[38] Morocco, over the period 2016 to 2020, has promoted direct access to bank financing for housing through the mobilization of public-private partnerships and the establishment of loan guarantee funds for public sector employees and irregular and modest income populations.

Several actions have been undertaken to consolidate security of tenure and reduce the threat of eviction by public authorities or private actors. These actions include securing tenure for slum/informal settlement households,[39] securing the occupation of inherited operations,[40] and securing tenure by ensuring solvency of access to credit.[41]

Recommendations:

- Continue efforts to realize the right to adequate housing for all.

Education[42]

Efforts of the Ministry of Education to integrate sexuality education into the curricula are commendable.

A main concern is the school dropout rate among girls, especially in the phase of transition from the primary to the preparatory school. This is mainly due to economic and cultural factors, as some families are unable to cover the education costs for several children at the same time and prefer to keep boys in school at the expense of girls.

Recommendations:

- Work on solution to ensure equal access to education for all children.

Labor rights[43]

There is no minimum wage in the informal economy.[44]

Law No. 19.12 related to the working and employment conditions of domestic workers, adopted in August 2016, entered into force on 10 August 2017.[45] In addition, two decrees for the implementation of Law 19.12 on domestic work were issued in August 2017. The first decree relating to "model contracts for domestic workers" makes it possible to define the criteria and commitments of both parties (employer/employee). The second decree establishes the list of dangerous work prohibited for workers aged between 16 and 18.

Recommendations:

- Take measures to guarantee the payment of the minimum wage in the informal sector.
- Pursue process of revising the Labour Code to ensure that that gender equality is applicable for wages as well as any other benefits.
- Pursue efforts to strengthen the protection of domestic workers, and their inclusion in the Labour Code.

Health[46]

Positive developments include the ratification of Morocco of the ILO Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187) on 14 June 2019; and the adoption of a National Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health (2021-2030) to improve sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services for women and girls.

Since the development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2017, the environmental pillar has been strengthened with the adoption of three major environmental laws.[47]

Maternal mortality ratio decreased by more than 35% within 7 years, from 112 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2009 to 72.6 in 2016. However, the gap between urban and rural areas remains quite large and seems to be getting worse. In rural areas, this ratio is getting twice as high (111.1 deaths per 100,000 live births) as that observed in urban areas (44.6 deaths per 100,000 live births). More than half of the poorest women do not seek consultations during their pregnancies and nearly 2/3 of them give birth at home.[48] In 2021, the HIV prevalence among the general population (15-49 years) was less than 0.1%.[49]

The pandemic crisis increased women's vulnerability in access to essential health and social services,[50] and there was an increase in violence against women and girls.

Recommendations:

- Guarantee universal access to high-quality sexual and reproductive facilities and services, particularly in rural areas.

- Promote and guarantee access to contraception and to sexual and reproductive health education and services adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents, with special attention to preventing early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.
- Strengthen the national health systems to effectively deal with the complications of unsafe abortions and make quality post-abortion care available in all settings.

Social Protection

Positive development include the ratification of the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) on 14 June 2019,[51] the adoption in March 2021 of Law No. 09.21 for the Generalization of Social Protection,[52] and the expansion of the scope of the Family Assistance Fund by law in 2017.[53]

In 2021, Government of Morocco adopted decrees implementing Law No. 72.18 on the system of targeting beneficiaries of social support programs and the creation of the National Agency of Registers (ANR), implementing a new system for targeting beneficiaries of social assistance programs.

Recommendations:

- Ensure the social protection reform integrates a gender-based approach into the universal health coverage, in particular regarding the enjoyment of women's and youth's rights to SRH and GBV care services.
- Ensure social protection measures include foreigners, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

E. Groups at risk

On 21 December 2017, Law No. 79.14 creating the Authority for Parity and the Fight against all forms of Discrimination (APALD) was adopted in accordance with the 2011 Constitution. The APALD can present proposals or recommendations with the aim of promoting, enshrining and spreading the values of equality, parity and non-discrimination.[54] However, the APALD is still not operational and its members have not been nominated.

Recommendations:

- Nominate the members of the APALD and enable it to become fully operational.
- Consider ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), 1989.

Women and girls

The Office of the Public Prosecutor has published various internal circulars calling on judicial professionals to use all necessary measures to "hold the high interest of the child" when reviewing marriage cases involving minors. In addition, ending child marriage is a key aspect of the Marrakech Declaration on EVAWG adopted by national institutions under the leadership of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Meriem. However, despite this commitment by the State and the actions undertaken, the phenomenon of child marriage remains widespread in Morocco and affects mostly girls.[55]

a. Amendments of national legislation[56]

Despite the significant legislative and institutional achievements, some laws still need to be adopted or brought into compliance with international standards and some constitutional entities have to be made operational. For example, the Family law should also be amended to grant women the same rights than men, especially in terms of formation and dissolution of marriage as well as inheritance matters.[57]

Positive developments include the adoption of a law combatting violence against women (Law 103-13) that entered into force on 12 September 2018,[58] and a law on human trafficking, as well as the criminalization of sexual harassment (amendment of Penal Code section 503-1),[59] certain types of

conjugal violence, and certain aspects of gender-based discrimination, and the strengthening of sanctions for the crimes of rape and indecent assault targeting women.

In July 2021, Morocco adopted a law on Public Limited Companies, which introduces affirmative measures to promote a more balanced representation of women and men in the administrative and control bodies.[60]

Other concerns that compromise progress made in terms of women's rights include the lack of comprehensive legal frameworks related to women's rights to sexual and reproductive health, sexual harassment, women's access to legal guardianship, divorce for discord (chikak), child marriage, unequal inheritance legislation

While Article 10 of the nationality law allows a foreign woman to acquire the Moroccan nationality from her husband under some conditions, this article does not provide the same right for a Moroccan woman who marries a foreigner. A bill to reform the law to allow the husband of a Moroccan woman to acquire Moroccan nationality has been pending before parliament for several years.

In 2019, the Supreme Council of Ulemas affirmed that the provisions of the penal code relating to abortion will not be modified "except as required by interest and permitted by exegesis".[61]

Recommendations:

- Implement recommendations of CEDAW to promote gender equality and end all forms of discrimination against women.
- Repeal the discriminatory provisions in the family code.
- Reform article 10 of the nationality law.

b. Gender-based violence[62]

The prevalence of violence against women remains high at 57.1% in 2019, with young girls the most affected by sexual (23.3% for girls aged 15-19 years compared to 13.6% for women aged 15-74 years) and digital violence (29.4% compared to 13.8%, respectively for the same categories).[63]

The second national survey on the spread of violence against women (published in May 2019) showed that 54.4% of Moroccan women were victims of violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, with a higher rate among married women, and that 93.4% of victims did not file a complaint.

Child marriage is still a relatively commonplace phenomenon. Official figures indicate that the number of marriage requests concerning minors stood at 19,926 in 2020, 81% of which were accepted. Of these, the percentage of marriage requests made by families for young girls is 99.46%[64].

Recommendations:

- Step up measures to prevent gender-based violence, ensure accountability and protect victims.
- Consider amending law 103-13 to include prevention, care, protection and prosecution as well as international definitions of discrimination against women, gender-based violence, harmful practices, economic exploitation, etc.
- Consider amending the Penal Code to ensure the decriminalization of all consensual sexual relationships.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons[65]

Article 489 of the penal code criminalizes same-sex relations,[66] with imprisonment of up to 3 years and a fine of up to 1,000 dh.

According to the 2020 annual report of the Chief Prosecutor's Office, 188 people were prosecuted for homosexual relations in 2020.

Recommendations:

- Repeal provisions that criminalize same-sex relations and take measures to prevent and address discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Children[67]

a. Child labour[68]

Continued measures are needed to implement the integrated public child protection policy to protect children against exploitation.

Recommendations:

- Continue efforts to combat child domestic labour, particularly by ensuring that Act No. 19-12 fixing the conditions of work and employment of male and female domestic workers is applied in practice, and that penalties constituting an effective and adequate deterrent are imposed in practice on any individuals who subject children under 18 years of age to domestic or other work in hazardous or abusive conditions.
- Continue efforts to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

b. Juvenile justice

At present, approximately 1,090 children under the age of 19 are detained in Morocco. This is less than 5% of Morocco's prison population;[69] however, the rate of children in conflict with the law has significantly increased since 2016 (by 39%) and children are particularly vulnerable when going through the criminal justice system, which can leave a negative impact for life if not handled with adequate support and protection.

In Morocco, children (minors under 18) are subject to a special legal regime and procedures laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Art. 458-517). The Moroccan Penal Code (Art. 138-140) draws a distinction between minors under 12 years of age and minors between 12 and 18 years of age.[70]

Detention of children should be used as a last resort and the Moroccan legislation includes special measures for children in conflict with the law that protect their rights and interests within the justice system and that limit, to the extent possible, their experience with detention. However, the available and existing protective and special measures for children, such as diversion, probation or non-custodial supervision, the placement in social protection or specialised healthcare institutions are not fully implemented by the juvenile justice actors.[71]

As a result, the placement of children in conflict with the law in correctional or "protection" centres is the most common outcome when found guilty of an offence, in particular of a serious offence. Deprivation of liberty is also used in lieu of appropriate non-custodial measures for living without parental care or in difficult circumstances.[72]

Recommendations:

- Ensure the full and effective implementation of the Moroccan legislation that provides special measures for children by the relevant actors in the juvenile justice system.
- Provide adequate centers that responds to the needs and separate children in conflict with the law and children victims of crimes and children in need of protection.

Youth[73]

Young people aged 10-35 represent more than 43% of the total population. In 2019, almost 30% of Moroccans aged 15-24 were NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training), with a higher rate among female and rural youth (77%). Youth unemployment, already more than twice as high (31.8%) compared to the national average (12.3%), is almost five times higher among young graduates (19.6%) than among those without degrees (4.6%). In such a context, migrating is sometimes a preferred option.

Overall, young people's access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is limited and influenced by socio-economic factors and gender norms.[74]

The ministry of Labor and Professional Integration adopted a program to support youth economic integration in Morocco in February 2019,[75] with the objective of to improve young people's access to economic opportunities in the Marrakech-Safi region of Morocco.

Recommendations:

- Work towards promoting the political participation of youth and additional employment opportunities and involve young people in decision-making processes.
- Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms under the leadership of the Ministry of Youth in order to guarantee the effectiveness of interventions in favor of young people and to optimize resources and efforts in the youth field.
- Prioritize the operationalization of youth-friendly governance structures and service that meets the needs of young people, particularly those who are most vulnerable (NEET, disabled, in street situations, etc.)

Persons with disabilities[76]

In Morocco, people with disabilities represent an estimated 5.12% of the population. Morocco has recognised the rights of persons with disabilities in the 2011 Constitution, and national efforts have been made in this direction, notably through the New Development Model (NMD) and the 2021-2026 governmental programme, the adoption in July 2017 of a national action plan (2017-2021) for the implementation of integrated public policies aimed at promoting the rights of people with disabilities, and national legislation. Although Morocco has an important legal arsenal in this field, its implementation in practice remains a challenge.

The two national disability surveys of 2004 and 2014 revealed the extreme vulnerability of persons with disabilities, who face many difficulties in accessing healthcare, including SRH services.[77]

Recommendations:

- Develop an inclusive education policy (from early childhood to tertiary education), roadmap and financing plan, with close coordination with disabled persons' organizations
- Consider ratifying of the ILO Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159).
- Promote innovative solutions and private sector involvement to ensure that people with disabilities have access to reliable information and quality services related to sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence.

Migrant workers

Morocco ratified the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) on 14 June 2019.

The creation of the African Migration Observatory has been very much welcome throughout the continent and its role will be key in producing, collecting and disseminating data on migratory flows and building national and regional capacities.

Morocco has consolidated its National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum through a number of operational measures. It has integrated migrant workers and refugees into its social protection system (for regularly employed migrant workers) through the TAECHIR platform; similarly migrant and refugee work seekers may benefit from the intermediation and training services of the national employment and vocational training services (ANAPEC and OFPPT).[78]

In line with ILO Convention No. 97 and the 1990 UN Convention on Migrant Workers, Morocco is seeking to strengthen its national statistics on migrant workers through better alignment on international labour statistical standards, harmonization of sources and the recent initiative of the Haut-Commissariat au Plan (HCP), the National Statistics Office, to establish an integrated information system on labour migration.[79]

In 2014 and 2017, the Moroccan government undertook two mass regularizations leading to the regularization of an estimated more than 50,000 migrants, mainly sub-Saharan Africa.[80]

The Law on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners in Morocco, Irregular Immigration and Emigration, Law 02/03, in force since 2003, continues to regulate the procedures for entry, asylum, stay and protection of foreigners at the borders.[81]

Through the launch of the new migration policy in Morocco in 2014 through the implementation of the SNIA (National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum) and the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), Morocco continues to lead efforts to strengthen migration governance while respecting human rights and international commitments. In this sense, pending this new legislation mentioned, the law appears stricter in the texts than in practice, especially concerning residence.

Recommendations:

- Amend national legislation and finalize and adopt the law on migration that has been under discussion since 2015.
- Ensure the follow up of both national regularization campaigns.[82]
- Ensure coordination and global action involving all stakeholders to provide sustainable solutions to migration management.
- Promote the creation of regular channels and facilitate the mobility of skills for Africa's development, while fighting against forced migration, trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

Refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons[83]

While the Government of Morocco took the commendable step to initiate a process to develop a draft law on asylum, nine years since the launch of the new immigration and asylum policy, the draft law on asylum has not yet been finalised.[84]

Despite amendments to the Moroccan Nationality Code in 2007 and 2011,[85] which addressed serious legislative gaps concerning statelessness in Morocco, some challenges that may lead to statelessness persist.

It is a matter of concern that some hospitals continue to withhold birth notification documents pending payments by refugee and asylum seekers mothers.

Recommendations:

- Accelerate efforts to enact the Law on Asylum, in consultation with UNHCR and in compliance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
- Provide effective access to asylum procedures in all entry points of the country and guarantee effective protection against refoulement.

a. Deportation

The launch of the "Repository of standard procedures for a system of orientation and care for migrants" by the Ministry of the Interior is commendable.[86]

Concerning migrants who are not considered to have a specific vulnerability, the Government of Morocco offers the option of voluntary return. The system establishes that for migrants refusing to return to their countries of origin in the context of voluntary return, they will be subject to the legal

provisions in force including the regulatory procedures inherent in deportations to borders and expulsions provided for in Law 02/03.[87]

Recommendations:

- Continue respecting the principle of non-refoulement for all refugees and asylum seekers but also migrant populations with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities.
- Enforce trainings of law enforcement officials, border officials and other key state actors.
- Ensure that for voluntary returns consent is given free of any coercion.

b. Legal residency

Many migrants in an irregular administrative situation experience difficulties in terms of effective access to basic social services, their needs in terms of health, accommodation, food, etc., as well as of their documentation needs and ability to obtain and renew identity documents and residence permits. Access to nationality, education, health, employment and vocational training, among others, depend in most cases on access to registration and delivery of trusted legal identity documents. This is particularly important in the area of registration of the child's birth.[88]

It is worth highlighting the importance of including all migrant populations, regardless of their status in the country, in the national COVID-19 vaccination campaigns. Improvements are being noticed in this area and efforts are being carried out by national actors to ensure their inclusion.

Recommendations:

- Facilitate the issuance of residency permit to any person recognized as a refugee by the Bureau des Réfugiés et Apatrides, as well as to their spouse and children[89].
- Continue carrying out efforts to including all migrant populations, regardless of their status in the country, in the national anti COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.
- Continue ensuring the dissemination of national legislation and the training of all actors.

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[1] Recommendations 144.1, 144.4, 144.10, 144.242, 144.16, 144.6, 144.7, 144.9, 144.110, 144.11, 144.12, 144.14, 144.15, 144.36, 144.13, 144.2, 144.3, 144.5.

[2] Morocco is a party to all nine core UN human rights treaties and several of the optional protocols. Optional protocols pending ratifications are: the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (communications procedure).

[3] Recommendation 144.17.

[4] Including under the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (due on 14 June 2015 and submitted on 10 September 2021), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (due on 21 July 2014 and submitted on 16 January 2020), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (due on 17 January 2014 and submitted on 28 December 2020), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (initially due in 2018 and submitted on 11 February 2021).

[5] Recommendations 144.55, 144.46, 144.56, 144.60, 144.62.

[6] According to Article 4 of this Law, the Council ensures the observation, monitoring and follow-up of the human rights situation at national and local level. The law extended its mandate to enable it to refer to the authorities any case relating to human rights violations, either by self-referral or following a complaint filed by a citizen. As part of this reorganization, three national mechanisms for strengthening the protection of human rights were created: (i) the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, (ii) the national mechanism for appealing to children who are victims of violations of their rights, (iii) the national mechanism for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Council's powers include giving advice, monitoring, issuing proactive warnings, assessing the human rights situation, and reflecting and enriching discussions on

human rights issues (Art. 6). The Council can, on its own initiative or on the basis of complaints, carry out investigations and study cases of abuse or allegations of violation of human rights and direct summons, if necessary, to every person who can testify in this regard. The Council contributes to the preparation of the national reports submitted to the UN human rights treaty bodies and encourages the government to implement their observations and recommendations.

[7] The PANDDH 2018-2021 was informed by consultations with civil society stakeholders and covers: (i) democracy and governance, (ii) economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, (iii) protection and promotion of rights and (iv) legal and institutional framework, broken down into 435 measures.

[8] Recommendations 144.48, 144.49, 144.52.

[9] Recommendations 144.93, 144.97, 144.98, 144.99, 144.2, 144.5, 144.96, 144.100, 144.18, 144.92, 144.94, 144.95, 144.101

[10] to punish the crimes of aggravated homicide, torture, armed robbery, treason, desertion, and certain types of attacks against the king or members of his family (as defined by the Penal Code).

[11] Recommendations 144.91, 144.35, 144.48, 144.49, 144.50, 144.51, 144.52.

[12] Recommendations 144.106, 144.102, 144.103, 144.104, 144.105, 144.107.

[13] https://www.dgapr.gov.ma/article/pdf/20200819104357_86.pdf

[14] This is relevant in both in police stations and in prisons. Women incarcerated for sexual misconduct are particularly at risk. In addition, women who have given birth in prison and have no family support are dependent on humanitarian assistance from staff or managers to provide for their children.

[15] Recommendation 144.127, 144.123, 144.124.

[16] Recommendations 144.110, 144.108, 144.109.

[17] https://www.esclavagemoderne.org/2020/09/07/au-maroc-le-cndh-emet-un-avis-sur-le-combat-contre-la-traite-des-etres-humains-07-09-2020/#:~:text=Au%20Maroc%2C%20la%20traite%20des,agir%20face%20%C3%A0%20ce%20fl%C3%A9au

[18] The Head of Government noted at the investiture ceremony that the Commission would present proposals for the development of a national plan and efficient mechanisms to fight against trafficking in human beings. https://www.cg.gov.ma/fr/conseils-d-administrations/investiture-des-membres-de%C2%A0la-commission-nationale-de-lutte-et-de

[19] Recommendations 144.112, 144.115, 144.116, 144.117, 144.244, 144.114, 144.118, 144.120, 144.113, 144.119.

[20] Articles 71 and 72 authorize fines of up to 200,000 dirham ($21,000) for publishing content seen as disruptive to public order. The maximum fine is 500,000 dirham ($52,000) if the content offends the military**.** Article 71 fixes the fine for content that "undermines Islam or the monarchic regime, incites the territorial integrity of the Kingdom or any defamation, insult or offense on the private life of the King, or the hereditary person of the throne or members of the royal family or violates in any way the respect due to the King." Article 72 sets a fine of "20.000 to 200.000 dirhams to whom published, broadcasted, or transmitted in in bad faith a false information, allegations, fake news, made up or falsified proofs attributed to third parties, when these acts troubled public order […]".

[21] See CCPR/C/MAR/CO/6, paras. 43-44. Article 267-5 of the Moroccan Penal Code stipulates: "Is punished by imprisonment from six months to two years and a fine of 20,000 to 200,000 dirhams or from one of these two of these two penalties only anyone who undermines the Islamic religion, the monarchical regime or incites to undermine the territorial integrity of the Kingdom.

[22] Recommendation 144.117, 144.244, 144.121, 144.122, 144.120, 144.119, 144.114.

[23] On the dissolution of an association considered insulting to the Islamic religion, a joint communication AL Mar 3/2019 was sent by the Special Procedures to the Government of Morocco on 2 July 2019.

[24] Review of implementation of ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) - Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2018, published 108th ILC session (2019) - https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3956601:NO

[25] Concerning ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the CEACR, in 2017, recalled its previous comments on "the need for the Government to amend the legislation so that it grants the right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining to staff in the prison administration, lighthouse workers, and water and forestry workers, as well as public employees and civil servants who exercise a function involving the right to carry a weapon who, in the Committee's view, are not members of the police or armed forces (categories which may be excluded from the application of the Convention, under the terms of Article 5)" - Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2017, published 107th ILC session (2018) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) - https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3342793:NO

[26] Recommendation 144.220, 144.221, 144.40, 144.41.

[27] At the level of representation in public and political offices, there are constitutional provisions that explicitly allow women to enjoy equal rights and give access to holding public and political offices (Art19, 30 of the Constitution). Article 1 of the Public Service Law stipulates that every Moroccan has the right to access public jobs on an equal basis, without discrimination between the sexes when applying this basic law, except for the requirements stipulated by it or that result from special basic laws.

[28] In accordance with constitutional provisions, Dahir No. 1-15-90 dated 16 July 2015 promulgating Organic Law No. 34-15 amending and supplementing Organic Law No. 59-11, reserved seats for women at the communal and regional levels. Thus, following the polls of 4 September 2015, the percentage of seats occupied by women rose from 12% (2009) to 21.18% at the communal level and the percentage of women elected to regional councils reached the significant percentage of 38%.

[29] Women's access to decision-making positions in the executive branch has improved with six women members of the 7 October 2021 government, several of whom are in charge of important portfolios such as the Economy and Finance.

[30] both tangible and intangible inherited from one generation to another with all the know-how that has been attributed to it over time.

[31] The government stated its commitment to accelerating the priority strategic projects provided in the fundamental law relating to the application of the official status of the Amazigh language and its integration into various aspects of public life. By strengthening the role of the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture (IRACM) and by allocating 200 million DH, within the framework of the 2022 Finance Law, for the implementation of the official character of the Amazigh language, while committing to gradually increase this envelope to reach one billion DH in 2025.

[32] The Plan identifies “strengthening women's opportunities and their economic empowerment” as a priority axis, and taking into account the economic empowerment of women and girls, especially in the rural world, as the main entry point for achieving development and ensuring its sustainability, according to a convergence and results-based management approach as a mechanism for reducing social and territorial disparities. The vision adopted for the integrated national program for the economic empowerment of women and girls by 2030 is: “the economic empowerment of women and girls, one of the pillars of the country’s new development model”.

[33] Including the promotion of the implementation of a strategy to encourage women's entrepreneurship to increase women's economic activity as a national priority, the expansion of equal access for women to the various social benefits and family allowances, particularly in the context of the pandemic. In addition to demanding the effectiveness of the gender approach in the elaboration of public strategies and policies, by promulgating special programmes to develop a general and integrated policy to strengthen women's employability and their economic and financial empowerment. This also include the creation of economic support for women in precarious situations so that they can be financially independent through income-generating programmes.

[34]Recommendations 144.157, 144.153, 144.142, 144.145, 144.150, 144.146, 144.147, 144.148, 144.149, 144.144

[35] Such reductions have taken several forms, with the common factor of state support upstream and/or downstream of home ownership through the introduction of tax incentives, the capping of the sale price of social housing, the opening of new urban centers, the creation of new cities, the mobilization of public land, the creation of financing and guarantee mechanisms.

[36] Several programs have contributed to this momentum, including **The low property value housing program** intended for low-income households, with priority given to households occupying housing in ruins and slums and those whose income is less than or equal to 2 times the minimum wage. During the 2016-2020 period, 19 agreements were signed for the completion of 5,085 units and 9,925 units were completed. **The program of social housing** which is a total exemption from a range of taxes subject to a set of conditions to encourage developers to meet their commitments and produce a significant number of homes over a period not exceeding five years. **Housing program for the middle class**: this program aims to facilitate access to property for the middle classes through specific tax exemptions for the benefit of the purchaser.

[37] This program, launched in 2004, aims to eradicate all slums in cities and urban centers, housing 447,970 households in 85 cities, the vast majority of which are concentrated in the "Casablanca-Kenitra" axis, which is economically the most dynamic.

The overall cost of this program is estimated at 32 billion dirhams, including 10 billion dirhams of government subsidy, and the remainder is divided between the equalization revenues of the operations and the contributions of beneficiary households.

The program adopts the city as the "programming unit" for a comprehensive and integrated intervention within a contractual framework, between the State, local authorities and operators. The "city without slums" contract makes it possible to formalize and coordinate the missions of each of the stakeholders.

[38] The period 2017-2020 has seen, on the one hand, the agreement of 31,065 households with an overall cost of 7.24 billion dirhams and a subsidy of 0.85 billion dirhams and on the other hand, the treatment of 50,914 slum households.

[39] The “Cities Without Slums” program enabled 50,914 slum households between 2017-2020 to have secure housing with their own land titles while illegally occupying public or private land and under threat of eviction.

[40] The revitalization of the process of land clearance of old operations carried out by the department in charge of the housing sector and which totaled 495 operations that should generate the creation of 162,937 individual land titles (ILT). The synergy and collaboration engaged by the various partners concerned at the central, regional and local levels have made it possible to regularize the administrative and land situation of 326 operations, i.e. 66% of the total number of operations, and the creation of 131,037 TFIs which guarantee the rights of the beneficiaries.

[41] Access to real estate credit in favor of the most disadvantaged is an important instrument in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. Initiated in 2004, the DAMANE ASSAKANE mortgage insurance fund was created in order to cover loans granted by credit institutions for the acquisition of a house, a piece of land or the construction of a house. This stabilizes the security of tenure by decreasing to the maximum the sinister nature of the loans granted and, therefore, the risk of exclusion during the period of credit.

[42] Recommendations 144.235, 144.64, 144.63, 144.66, 144.223, 144.90, 144.162, 144.165, 144.166, 144.167, 144.168, 144.169, 144.170, 144.171, 144.172, 144.173, 144.174, 144.175, 144.176, 144.177, 144.178, 144.180, 144.236, 144.179, 144.233.

[43] Recommendations 144.159, 144.125, 144.16, 144.214, 144.142, 144.152, 144.154, 144.155, 144.156, 144.225, 144.158.

[44] https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:4001250:NO

[45] The law stipulates that wages of domestic workers cannot be less than 60 per cent of the minimum wage applicable in the sectors of industry, commerce and the liberal professions (section 19 of the Act).

[46] Recommendations 144.161, 144.163, 144.223, 144.160.

[47] Law 11-03 on the protection and enhancement of the environment, Law 12-03 on environmental impact studies, and Law 13-03 on air pollution.

[48] The weight of gender norms remains crucial in decisions to be taken both in terms of birth control and health care. The 2018 Population and Family Health survey indicates that 22% of the women interviewed needed permission to use health care services.

[49] The rate is much higher among key populations. The COVID19 pandemic exacerbated inequalities among the most vulnerable populations, and HIV prevention and testing services for key populations decreased, but continuity of ARV treatment was ensured for PLHIV.

[50] According to the HCP (2020), 34% of women did not have access to SRH services during the lock-down (27% urban, 39% rural). The unmet need for family planning is at 11.3% for married women, and no available data exists for unmarried women. Contraceptive prevalence is around 70.8%, but the utilization of modern methods is at 58%, strongly dependent on the pill (48%) to the detriment of long-term methods. There is also a lack of knowledge and availability of emergency contraception at the level of health public structures.

[51] Morocco has accepted Parts II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X (unemployment benefits not accepted).

[52] In 2020, the Government of Morocco decided to accelerate generalization of social protection to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable population, leaving no one behind, with a budget allocation of 5.1b US$ over a 5-year period. The generalization of social protection targets inclusion of 22 million Moroccans in the compulsory health insurance system. Mechanisms also cover generalization of family allowances (lump-sum allowances or child protection allowances targeting 7 million school-age children), broadening of the membership base of pension schemes targeting people who do not benefit from any pension and generalization of the job loss allowance.

[53] This reform targets indigent wives, abandoned mothers and children to whom alimony is owed and to consolidate children's access to justice, allowing minors who do not have a legal guardian to apply for advances from the Fund. This reform also aims to facilitate the necessary procedures to benefit from financial allocations and strengthen the mechanism. Since 2017, the quality and quantity of gender sensitive and sex-disaggregated indicators in budget programmes has increased, allowing to monitor the impact of public spending on women, men and vulnerable groups. Several line ministries have carried out a sector gender analysis, including a focus on vulnerable groups, identifying issues that need to be addressed by public programs and funding.

[54] The APALD is meant to work to encourage the implementation of the principles of equality, parity and non-discrimination in various aspects of public life and to monitor violations. Morocco's New Model of Development, adopted in May 2021, recommends a strengthening of the APALD in its prerogatives to promote parity and fight against discrimination.

[55] Although the Family Code has set the age of marriage for boys and girls at 18 years old (Article 19), the exceptions included in Articles 20 and 21 still allow for the granting of authorizations to marriage requests of girls. According to statistics announced on 4 May 2021 by the Minister of Justice, the number of child marriages has been reduced from 33 686 in 2018, to 20 738 in 2019, to 12 600 in 2020. These rates hide the true magnitude of the phenomenon since they do not inform on the forms of customary marriage involving children.

[56] Recommendations 144.196, 144.202, 144.194, 144.188, 144.195, 144.197, 144.200, 144.203, 144.204, 144.206, 144.185, 144.34, 144.189, 144.133, 144.132, 144.186, 144.218, 144.217, 144.186, 144.215, 144.216.

[57] In the Family Code, the father is the legal guardian or 'tutor' of his minor children. The mother can only be the legal representative of her minor children if the father is absent or is deprived of capacity (Article 231). Article 236 provides unequivocally that "the father is by right the legal guardian of his children, as long as he has not been deprived of this guardianship by a judgment". These discriminatory provisions have not been repealed yet.

[58] The law on combating violence against women faces significant implementation challenges due to the burden of proof and non-reporting of cases to the competent authorities. Moreover, the law needs to be more comprehensive and revised to address prevention, protection and support, and end impunity but also to adopt the international definition of violence against women. There are gaps to fill since the law doesn't recognize and criminalize all forms of violence such as marital rapeIn terms of victims' protection and assistance, the Law has institutionalized services for assistance and support to women survivors of violence within the justice, police and health sectors, as well as central and territorial mechanisms for intersectoral coordination. In addition, the sanction provided by law is linked to physical injury and doesn't take into account any other types of psychological or social harm to the victim and the withdrawal of the complaint automatically leads to the abandonment of the perpetrator's prosecution which is likely to favor impunity.

[59] However, that under these new provisions, penalties are reduced, except in the case of harassment by a work colleague a person in authority, and the perpetrator "must persist with the harassment" for sexual harassment to be established (sections

503-1-1 and 503-1-2). Moreover, addressing sexual harassment only through criminal proceedings is normally not sufficient, due to the sensitivity of the issue and the higher burden of proof, which is harder to meet, especially if there are no witnesses (which is often the case).

[60] (Law 19-20 amending and supplementing Law 17-95 on Public Limited Companies and Law 5-96 on General Partnerships, Limited Partnerships, Partnerships limited by shares, Limited Liability Companies and Joint Venture Companies). The law focuses on five main areas, including the strengthening of the gender approach and more specifically the issue of a more balanced representation of women and men in the administrative and control bodies; establishment of a quota of 30% after 3 years and 40% after 6 years. Also, the new law provides that a company's bylaws must stipulate the obligation to move towards a gender balance in the composition of the Board of Directors (Article 39) and the Supervisory Board (Article 83).

[61] In 2019, the National Council for Human Rights recommended in its memorandum calling for reform of the penal code, the legalization of voluntary interruption of pregnancy in order to eradicate clandestine practices that pose a real threat to the lives and health of women. The New Model of Development adopted by Morocco in May 2021 recommends that "the 2015 debates on abortion be resumed in a calm and scientific manner in order to develop legislation that is both flexible and ethical, respecting religious precepts, the right to life of the unborn child and the preservation of the physical and psychological health of the woman".

[62] Recommendations 144.208, 144.205, 144.209, 144.198, 144.212, 144.190, 144.199, 144.207, 144.193, 144.210, 144.211

[63] According to the Morocco's first-ever analysis of the economic costs of violence against women, domestic violence is the costliest form of violence – USD 222 million per year – with healthcare expenses accounting for most of the direct costs, and lost income due to missed work (paid or domestic) making up almost all indirect costs.

[64] Statement by Minister of Justice before the House of Representatives in January 2020.

[65] Recommendations 144.72, 144.76, 144.78, 144.79, 144.73, 144.70, 144.74, 144.75, 144.77, 144.80, 144.32.

[66] "Is punished by imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine of 200,221 to 1,000 dirhams, unless the fact does not constitute a more serious offence, anyone who commits an immodest or unnatural act with an individual of his sex."

[67] Recommendations 144.242, 144.9, 144.10, 144.108, 144.135, 144.226, 144.91, 144.136, 144.194, 144.201, 144.218, 144.186, 144.223, 144.174, 144.175, 144.176, 144.178, 144.180, 144.128, 144.184, 144.227, 144.222, 144.224, 144.139, 144.71, 144.130, 144.129, 144.131, 144.137, 144.138.

[68] Recommendation 144.125, 144.201, 144.225.

[69] 2019 DGPAR annual report.

[70] Minors under 12 years of age are considered not responsible, due to lack of judgement. Where crimes and offences are concerned, they can only be given a warning and be released to their parents, tutors or placed in a special care institution. Minors from 12 to 18 years of age are considered as having partial responsibility, due to insufficient judgement. Where crimes and offences are concerned, their status as minors is considered to be an excuse and they can be subject either to the protection and re-education measures laid down in Art. 471 and 481 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or to one of the reduced penalties laid down in Art. 482 of the Code.

[71] The same applies to the special measures granting due process in trials involving children such as the involvement of social workers at the earliest stages of an investigation, comprehensive and systematic individual risk assessment and early access to legal aid

[72] The General Delegation for Prison Administration and Reintegration (DGAPR) has dedicated "juvenile centers for reform and education" but maintains separate, dedicated youth detention areas for minors in all prisons. A key concern for the centers is that they house both children in conflict with the law and child victims of crime as well as children in need of protection. In addition, children may be considered in conflict with the law for being victims of crimes such as sexual exploitation, trafficking or drug use.

[73] Recommendations 144.102, 144.40, 144.41, 144.220, 144.155, 144.156, 144.158

[74] Despite the evidence of early sexual activity among young people, information, education and health services for them remain still very limited. In 2018, the teenage birth rate (15 to 19 years old) stood at 19.4 births per 1000 adolescent girls nationally and at 35.5 births in rural areas.

[75] https://www.travail.gov.ma/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CGES-Maroc.pdf

[76] Recommendations 144.229, 144.230, 144.53, 144.54, 144.167, 144.228, 144.227, 144.222, 144.224

[77] In line with the United Nations System-wide Strategy on Disability Inclusion (2019), addressing the needs of persons with disabilities requires an integrated approach (mainstreaming). Inclusive development implies that development policies, programmes and projects should be designed and evaluated in terms of their impact on the living conditions of persons with disabilities as well as on all other persons. It ensures that people with disabilities are entitled to the same rights as any other member of society and that they are resource actors in the processes and their implementation.

[78] In its response to the ILO Committee of Experts concerning application of Convention No.181 (Private Employment Agencies), "[t]he Government indicated that the development of the "TAECHIR" information system enables employers to obtain information on visa application procedures, employment contract forms for foreigners and allow them to monitor the processing of visa applications. The Government further indicates that seven reception desks located at the regional head offices of the MLPI, as well as at the headquarters of the Casablanca Finance City Authority, are dedicated to employers or their representatives and to foreign employees", and the ILO Committee noted "that, in 2018, 6,405 employment contracts

were issued to foreign employees in Morocco, including 2,974 employment contracts for new arrivals (first time) and 3,194 renewals".

[79] Social partners have recently come together to sign a Charter to further the protection of the rights of migrant workers in Morocco; however, the question of migrant workers' unionization remains limited by the non-ratification of C87 which advocates for eligibility of foreigners to elective functions within trade unions. Furthering unionization of migrant workers should be more broadly encouraged.

[80] There is no availability of final number of regularized for the second campaign. However, an approximate 25.000 migrants were regularized during the first campaign

[81] This law and its decree still criminalize the illegal entry and stay in the country for any person in a situation of migration. A draft law on asylum and a draft law on migration have been under discussion and revision in Parliament since 2015. This law foresees that the various administrative procedures are subject to the supervision of the judiciary and grant the persons concerned the right to appeal .In this sense, the normative framework in force in Morocco (alongside the two exceptional regularization campaigns that took place in 2014 and 2017) aims more to allow the foreigner to stay for a short period, than to reside.

[82] Including ensuring that appeals are properly followed, permits are extended for cases still responding to all requirements and regularized migrants have all information needed to fulfil their socioeconomic rights and respond to their basic needs (health, accommodation, education, employment, etc.).

[83] Recommendations 144.239, 144.224, 144.29, 144.139, 144.240

[84] This hinders the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms by persons in need of international protection, including protection against refoulement and extradition to any country where they may be at risk of persecution and/or torture. The Bureau des Réfugiés et des Apatrides (Office of Refugees and Stateless Persons) and the ad hoc commission are still working with transitional measures, pending the adoption of the law on asylum and the creation of the National Office of Asylum. There is still no possibility to seek asylum at border points, either on land or at sea borders or at airports. The absence of a refugee status determination ("RSD") procedure hampers efforts to ensure full and unfettered access to protection mechanisms.

[85] Maroc: Code de la nationalité marocaine (2011) [Morocco], Dahir n. 1-58-250 du 21 safar 1378, 6 September 1958, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/501fc9822.html

[86] This framework was developed following a humanitarian approach to border management focusing on the reception, care, support and follow-up of migrants in vulnerable situations (including victims of human trafficking, people rescued at sea, people in need of protection and with particular vulnerabilities, etc.). It aims to consolidate and sequence a standardized and systematic regional and local referral system and facilitate coordination between the main key institutional actors, civil society and international organizations.

[87] IOM continues to manage the voluntary return and reintegration assistance programme with the support of the Ministry of the Interior and consular/diplomatic authorities to facilitate the identification of nationalities and the issuance of travel documents.

[88] Challenges still exist in this area for migrant children, including the retention of birth notices by certain hospitals or births outside health centers, challenges at the level of civil registry offices (refusal to take into consideration certain documents, document requirements not provided for by law for foreigners (such as marriage certificates), errors in the preparation of acts, difficult to correct afterwards, among others. At the level of the courts, there are thus systemic difficulties related to a lack of knowledge of the procedure and / or non-mastery of the language.

[89] Coupled to the fact that Morocco relaxes the measures for renewing residence permits, by broadening the type of supporting documents that UNHCR recognized refugees can present.